NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878.-TRIPLE SHEET.

JAMES E. ANDERSON AGAIN.

A RETRACTION OF THE SHERMAN STORY. ANDERSON OUT WITH A VOLUNTARY STATEMENT-HE OFFERS TO SELL IT TO MR. SHERMAN'S COUNSEL, BUT FINDING NO MARKET, PRINTS IT,

THE TRIBUNE's special dispatches from Washington state that James E. Anderson, the witness before the Potter Committee, has been for some time trying to make terms with Secretary Sherman and Judge Shellabarger for the retraction of his whole story about the mythical Sherman letter. The offers of Anderson have been refused, both because it would be improper to bargain for a retraction, and because Mr. Sherman did not care whether Anderson made a retraction or not. A dispatch from Indianapolis says that Anderson will print his retraction there to-day, it having been given to one of the papers there.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT WASHINGTON. ANDERSON DISGUSTED AT NOT BEING TAKEN CARE OF BY THE DEMOCRATS-WHAT JUDGE SHELLA-BARGER SAYS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Oct. 25.-James E. Anderson has informed the Democrats who have had him in charge that unless some of the promises made to him are forthwith fulfilled he will make another statement that will shock their nerves. The men who have been keeping the wolf from Mr. Anderson's door have recently cut off his supplies, and unless they are resumed, Anderson says that he proposes to tell how, and by whom, and for what consideration he was induced to relate the remarkable story he told before the Potter Committee. He has gone so far as to make a proposition to Judge Shellabarger, the counsel for Secretary Sherman, with reference to the matter.

Anderson's story is that he gave his testimony before the Potter Committee, and exposed to the public his private correspondence with Stanley Matthews and others, for the consideration of \$1,000 cash, the payment of the fees of his counsel, Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, and a promise that he should "be taken care of." The arrangement was brought about by a newspaper correspondent who resides in Washington and who acted as pilot for the Potter Committee and coached its witnesses. The authority under which this gentleman acted was acquired, it is understood, from Samuel J. Tilden himself and the funds were supplied from his private treasury. The agent himself sacrificed his profestional duties for several months in procuring eviflence for this investigation, and in directing its course when it had begnn.

After Anderson had given his evidence before the Potter Committee, he was not discharged as a witness until the final adjournment of the committee in August, and during these two months he drew witness fees at a rate of \$3 a day. In the meantime, having lost his position as Night-Editor of a Philadelphia newspaper, he was provided with a place as a proof-reader on The Washington Post at a salary of \$15 per week. He was not contented with this position, considering it to be too humble and the salary too small for a man of his dignity and resources. The Editor of the paper would not tolerate him in either a reporter's or editor's position, however, and his connection with the paper was severed. Since then Anderson has been accommodated with small loans from persons who admired his candor and who were associated with the Potter investigation. But having exhausted his credit in this direction he has been insisting that the contract with him should be carried out and he be "taken care of." He complains that he has been repulsed and insulted, and that his treatment has not been such as a gentleman would

Finally Anderson warned his sponsors before the committee that their agreement must be complied with or he would make other arrangements. THE OFFER TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Anderson then commissioned a friend lately to make a proposition to Judge Shellabarger which, in effect, was that he should either prepare and make oath to a full and complete denial of all his testimony heretofore given, so far as it related to Secretary Sherman, and append a statement of the manner and means by which he was induced to testify; or when the Matthews Committee should reassemble he would withdraw his refusal to testify before that committee and answer truthfully all questions that should be put to him relating to the Sherman letter-how the story was invented and put in circulation, how he was bribed to testify falsely, and reveal fully the full story of the manner in which he was led to make his statements before the Potter Committee. As a rendition to all this, Mr. Anderson was to be granted absolution for all the sins committed in the past and immunity for the future. As a guarantee of good faith, Anderson offered to put in writing a statement to be read by Judge Shellabarger, which he would make oath to, if an understanding should

This is in brief the statement that is made by Anderson and his friends. It is of course partially denied by those whom he has been serving. They say that the trouble with him is his failure to obtain money as a reward for his testimony. They deny that there was such an arrangement as he asserts. His evidence they say was voluntary and given for motives of revenge, and that since he told his story all his demands for a reward have been denied. They claim that payments of money were never made to him, and that he merely drew his witness fees, as did all others who testified. Money has been loaned to him when he claimed to be in want, but with the understanding that it was s loan, and not a gratuity.

The "coparceners" assert that they always regarded Anderson as a dangerous man and unfit to be trusted, and that they have allowed no dealings with him that could be construed as meaning bribery. They admit baving been warned by Anderson that he would "reverse himself" unless Anderson that he would "reverse himself" unless he was taken care of, and they acknowledge an understanding that he has offered himself to Judge Shellabarger as a witness for the defence. Judge Shellabarger, they say, is welcome to him and Secretary Sherman may have all the benefit that can be derived from his statements; but how, they ask, are the Republicans to get around Senator Maithews's letters! They charge specifically that Anderson demanded \$2,500 as the price of his silence, that amount being necessary to set him upon a chicken farm in Louisiana, which is his present ambition.

The gentleman with whom Anderson has been conducting his negotiations only a day or two ago received the following letter from Anderson, who is now in Indianapolis visiting his wife's family:

now in Indiannpolis visiting his wife's family:

My Dear Sir: I wrote you last week upon my arrival here but as yet have had no reply. I wish you would a rend to that matter at once and let me hear from you by a night dispatch. I have an opportunity of making an excellent investment in fancy chickens here, but don't wish to do so until I know definitely what will be done. Should you see Sypher write me the result of your conference. Ask " if he thinks he could work me into The Sentinet office here should I desire to stay, or what would be better, on The New Orleans Jiencevat. Let me hear from you as soon as possible. Truly yours.

Judge Shellabarger was asked this morning about this matter. He said that it is a fact that he has received propositions from Anderson of this sort. He has received several of them, not from Anderson personally, but through his friends and gentlemen whom he has convinced that he is sincere in his intention to undo as far as possible the harm that he has done, and in the future to have square dealing and honesty; but the Judge said he has told all of these gentlemen that if Anderson wants to do right and mend the damage he has done, there has necessity for either himself or Secretary Sherman having any knowledge of or part in his repentance; that the plainest and most commonscense course for Anderson to pursue is to repent and THE STORY FROM MR. SHELLABARGER.

offer such recompense as he is able without having any dealings with Secretary Sherman or his

Judge Shellabarger said that neither he nor the Secretary cares one whit for what Anderson proposes to do, nor do they care whether he makes a retraction or not; he may do so if he chooses, but it will destroy the effect of any retraction he may make if they encourage it or offer inducements in that direction.

'Has Anderson asked any inducements from you in the matter?" was asked.

'None whatever," said the Judge. "Those who have called upon me in his interest have merely represented that he was sorry he had hed about Secretary Sherman, and that he was now auxious he expected any reward, but said that he was rerseful and wanted to unburden himself. But I by 1 would not allow him to come to my office nor speak to me. I understand that he has attempted to approach Secretary Sherman in the same way, but the Secretary will have nothing whatever

"Do you know that he has made a statement contradictory to his evidence before the Potter Com-

"I have heard so, but I do not know it. It was intimated that such a document was ready in case Secretary Sherman or myself wanted to see it. But I refused absolutely to compromise myself with him in any way. I told his Secretary Sherman did not. We have had all along an abiding faith that such a rascally fabric of lies as were woven into Anderson's story would not hold together long, and we felt that we had only to wait to see the story contradict itself. For several months ing to farnish evidence and making propositions in regard to this matter, but we have taken no more notice of them than to file them away for preserva- Tammany ticket. tion. Here is a lot I have just this moment received from the Secretary, and here is a note of trans-

The Judge here exhibited a bundle of papers and a note from Secretary Sherman, in which the latter asked Judge Shellabarger to place these papers with the others of the same sort, and said that he was of the same opinion as before, that it was best to have no dealings with any person in this matter, but to let it adjust itself, as it certainly would in

Anderson failing to open negotiations with Judge Shellabarger has attempted to reach Secretary Sherman's ear through other channels, and has made at least two propositions to official subordinates of the Secretary; but they have declined to do anything in the matter. Anderson's "true story" is now for sale to the highest bidder, and will doubtless soon appear in print.

LATER.—At a late hour to-night it is asserted from a thoroughly trustworthy source that Anderson

LATER.—At a late hour to-night it is asserted from a thoroughly trust worthy source that Anderson has made an affidavit before Dr. Houston, of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, wherein he (Anderson) sets forth that the testimony he gave before the Potter Committee was false in every particular, especially that portion which related to the writing by Secretary Sherman of the Webber-Anderson letter; that he was paid for this perjury; and that the person who induced him to perjure himself, and paid hm therefor, was a man by the name of Gibson, who has been closely connected with the Potter Committee through the whole of its labors.

THE RETRACTION.

SENATOR KELLOGG NOW SAID TO BE THE AUTHOR OF THE SO-CALLED SHERMAN LETTER-THE ORIGINAL STILL IN EXISTENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25 .- The Herald to-morrow morning will contain an interview with James E. Anderson, now stopping in this city. Mr. Anderson clears up the mystery surrounding the Sherman letter, and exonerates the Secretary from all complicity in the matter. He says that the authorship of the Sherman letter lies between Senator Kellorg and Conquest Clark, who was his private secretary at the time; that Mrs. Jenks never saw it; that the original is now in possession of a gentleman in Philadelphia, and can be produced at any time; and that Senator Kellogg could exonerate Sherman at any time, and will Kellogg could exonerate Sherman at any time, and will do so as soon as the Louisiana appointments made in his interest are confirmed. The interview fills two and a half columns of The Heraid, and embodies a racy history of Louisiana politics, including some interesting facts not heretofore made public. Mr. Anderson says that he was made the dupe of Sypher, his cousin, and compelled to go before the Potter Committee; and that Sypher got a fee of \$3,500 by pretending that he was Anderson's gooderwen. Anderson's go-between.

THE FUNERAL OF BISHOP ROSECRANS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 25 .- The funeral of the late Bishop Rosecrans was held at St. Joseph's Cathedral this morning in the presence of an immense crowd and thousands were unable to obtain admittance. Archbishop Purceil, Bishops Foley, Burgess, Gilman, Chatard, Kain and Toebbe participated. The remains were then deposited in a vault under the cathedral, in the place that had been selected by the deceased bishop for his entomberent. The church was profusely decorated with mourning, evergreens and flowers. The flags on the State House were at half-mast, and the stores of the Catholic merchants were draped with mourning during the obscuries.

DISTRIBUTING THE JAY COOKE ASSETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.-The second distribution of the assets of the Jay Cooke estate will be made on Tuesday next from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and notice to that effect will be until 2 p. ms., and notice to that effect will be issued to-morrow. The dividend will be apportioned to each creditor as follows: Cash, 5 per cent; 1½ shares of prefetred stock of Northern Pacific Railway to every \$1,000 of claims; ns. share of stock (preferred) of 8t. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company to every \$1,000 of claims; 1½ shares of common stock of 8t. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company to every \$1,000 of claims. This will make the second dividend worth about 9 per cent.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Oct. 25 .- The financial exhibit of the Boston and Albany Railroad was reported to-day, as

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SUICIDE AT A PROVIDENCE HOTEL.
PROVIDENCE, R. L. Oct. 25.—Mrs. Nellie Hill, the has a bushand at Madison, Wis., committed suicide to ay at the Perrin House.

who has a number at Madison, Wis., committed suicide to day at the Perrin House.

"CARMEN" A SENSATION IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The opera of "Carmen" created a tremendous sensation here to night. The Academy of Music was crowded to overflowing, and Miss Kellogg scored a splendid success.

AN ADDRESS BY DR. WHEELER TO-DAY.
TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The Local Preachers
National Convention will begin to morrow. The Rev. Dr.
Wheeler, Editor of The Methodist, of New York City, will deiver the annual address. WALKING FOR A CHAMPIONSHIP.

Buildfreder, Conn., Oct. 25.—At 9:47 to-night
C. Moore and George J. Law, of Bridgeport, began a twensix hour walk for \$100 a side and the championaling of Conecticut. Law made the first mile in 11:27, and Moore
11:45; second mile, Moore, 11:15; Law, 11:53. A large
rowd is in attendance.

crowd is in attendance.

KEY LOOKS IN UPON THE CINCINNATI MERCHANTS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—Postmaster-General Key
and party arrived in this city this morning, and went to the
Grand Hotel. General Key visited the Chamber of Commerce
at moon, and, upon being introduced by the President, made a
few remarks thanking the gentlemen of the Chamber for their
contricons attention. The party will leave for Washington tonight.

night.

THE CLOSE OF THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Oct, 25.—Bloomington, Ill., has been acleted for the next convention of the Christian Chareh in October, 1870. The following officers were recommended; President, W. H. Hopson, Lexington, Ky.; vice-president, Jeseph King, Pittsburg, Penn.; recording secretary, N. S. Haynes, Decatur, Ill., corresponding secretary, F. M. Green, Kent, Ohio.

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

PLANS OF PARTIES AND CANDIDATES. EDWARD COOPER COMMITTED TO A NON-PARTISAN POLICE BOARD-INCREASE IN REGISTRATION - NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS - GREENBACK COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Edward Cooper, the candidate for Mayor of the Republicans and Anti-Tammany Democrats, says that if he is elected will have a non-partisan Police Board, and he is in favor of the representation of the Republican party in the other departments of the City Government. Plans for the campaign were mapped to do the right thing. They never intimated that out by the leaders of the coalition, yesterday. County coventions were held the Blair-Connolly wing and the told them all that I would have no dealings O'Reilly-Hanlon wing of the National Greenwith Anderson personally or indirectly, that back-Labor party. Maurice S. De Vries was nominated for Congress by the Republicans and Anti-Tammany Democrats of the VIth Congressional District, and Thomas F. Bourke by the Anti-Tammany Democrats of the Vth District. The registration of voters was over 8,000 greater yesterday than on the corresponding day last year.

MR. KELLY'S REPLY TO MR. HEWITT. SARCASTIC SKETCH OF THE CONGRESSMAN'S

CAREER-BITTER TALK FROM THE CONTROLLER -PREDICTIONS IN REGARD TO THE LOCAL ELEC-

In conversation yesterday about Mr. Hewitt's comments on his political course, Controller Kelly gave his views of Mr. Hewitt's political life and aspirations. He declared that Mr. Hewitt had been rejected by Tammany mainly because his brother-in-law was at the head career in a very uncomplimentary way, and he prophesied the complete overthrow of Edward Cooper at the coming election and the sweeping success of the

In regard to the renomination of Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Kelly said: "Mr. Hewitt ought to have known that the fact that his brother-in-law headed the opposition ticket would render it impossible for Tammany to use him as a candidate. Many of the friends of Mr. Cooper would have taken up Hewitt, and had his name been used, we should have been virtually without a candidate. You can see the utter Impossibility of using his name under the circumstances. He ought to have seen it himself.

"Again he says in this talk that he never sought the office of Congressman. He did seek it as carnestly as derson failing to open negotiations with Judge he could. In 1874 when Mr. Tilden was running for abarger has attempted to reach Secretary Governor, Mr. Hewitt was a citizen of New-Jersey, he should be chosen Mayor. These may be regarded as where he had lived for a score of years. He was a clos personal friend of Mr. Tilden, and the latter wished to have him run for Congress in this city. Mr. Hewitt was then a member of Tammany Hall, but he only entered the organization in 1874, and he has never done any that it would be very odd to send a man to Congress from this city who neither resided here nor had any interest in the city. To this Mr. Tilden responded: 'Oh, if he's elected he won't have to go to Congress for a year, and that time he can spend here; he will be a good enough citizen before the year is over.' So it was resolved to run him for Congress, although Walworth, a good man, had been named for the place and felt keenly this displacement by a stranger. To show the utter alienation of Mr. Hewitt's interests from this State, I will merely say that when Mr. Tilden suggested his name for Congress he was intending to run for Governor of New-Jersey. The cause of Mr. Tilden's championship of Mr. Hewitt arose from their close personal relations. Mr. Cooper Through the friendship of Mr. Tilden they secured large contracts for iron on western railroads. They also came in for making most of the iron on the New-York

"It is almost needless to speak of Mr. Hewitt's political life. Nervous, impatient, irritable, he quarrels with almost everyone with whom he has anything to do. His excuse for all this is insomnia. After insuiting a man he will send an apology the next day, saying that lack of sleep had made him irritable and that he expressed himself in stronger terms than he should have done had he been in good health. This has become chronic with him. I see he alludes to his sleeping in this talk. At last he enjoys good refreshing slumber. Well, it will be as good a thing for the people with whom he comes in contact, as for ficers of the Xith Assembly District Tammany during the war by the Government as a transport, him. I would advise Mr. Hewitt to retire again to New Club thus having gathered within reach many gaperally in the Surgeon-General's department. The Jetsey. Probably the pure mountain air would quiet his nervous system and increase that swe has been enjoying for a few nights. Doubtless there he may be able to draw a bill to protect his iron interest, as that was the chief motive for his entering Congress.

"Now about the nomination for Congress. Instead of John Kelly dictating in an arbitrary way the nomina tion of O. B. Potter, John Kelly saw clearly the unpopular candidate Mr. Hewitt would make. As chairman of the Committee on Business Depression which met in the Post Office building this Summer, instead of listening to the testimony given, and contenting himself with asking questions and making suggestions, Mr. Hewitt began from the start to badger the witnesses. Mo t of the men who came there were unused to giving testimony. They became confused on cross-examination. They could not express themselves clearly when they saw traps were set to catch them on slight errors. The result was that Mr. Hewitt, by trying to make these workingmen see how much more he knew on all subjects than they, aroused a very bitter feeling against him. Probably to-day there is no public man as unpopular in his own district as Mr. Hewitt. If I had a boy of ten who had not more tact than Mr. Hewitt I would disown him. He has simply been the obsequious tool of 'Sam' Tilden as long as I have known him. He and Cooper have done Tilden's bidding for twenty-five years. Neither would dare assert an opinion in the presence of Samuel J. Tilden if he disagreed with them. If Edward Cooper were elected (and let me tell you he will be the worst beaten man who ever ran for an office) he would be simply Tilden's mouthpiece. He never had a clear idea in his head, and if he had was never manly enough to give it expression. If he were elected to any office requiring real executive ability, that office would soon be in a state of the most deplorable confusion. This is not mere conjecture. He was Commissioner of Public Works for four months during Tiemann's term as Mayor. He got the office into such a state of confusion that he had to give it up. The men around Cooper now, if by any chance they should get power, from my knowledge of them, would bring about a revival of the practices of the old Ring.

"In speaking of me," added Mr. Kelly, with a slight smile, "Hewitt says: 'He is not a man of sufficient breadth of intellect to realize the results of the political system which he is establishing when carried to their logical conclusion.' All I can say for this is that if I have no intellect I am very sure he has none. He is one of the most narrow-minded of men. All he has is a good edu. cation. Without that he would be poor indeed, and even that he got at the public expense. He paid nothing for t as he obtained a free scholarship at Columbia Col-

candidate for Congress in the Xth District, Mr. Kelly said: "Mr. Potter has been a resident of this city for over twenty-five years. He was an old Whig when the Republican party came in in 1856. Then he went over to the Democrate. He became a member of the Young Men's Democrate Association which used to meet on the east side of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-secondsts. It was a powerful organization and he was known as an active member. He has never been known in political life—in the sense of holding office—but neither had Mr. Hewitt before he came out of New-Jersey. Mr. Potter is a very wealthy man, having made his money largely in connection with the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. He owns a great deal of property in this city, and can thus be said to be tdentified with its interests. Hewitt I do not think owns a cent's worth of real estate here, nor does he pay taxes, real or personal, in this State. Mr. Potter, I think, will be elected. In the success of the remainder of the ticket, also, I have great confidence." said: "Mr. Potter has been a resident of this city

PLANS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

LEADERS-METHODS OF WORK ADOPTED-THE TAMMANY CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY. The local campaign was fairly begun yes terday on the part of the Republican and Anti-Tammany combination by the establishment in the Westminster House of the headquarters of Edward Cooper, their candidate for Mayor. Mr. Cooper was visited at this place yesterday by scores of politicians. In the evening there was a private consultation at the hotel of candidates upon the combination ticket.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN AND ANTI-TAMMANY

Messrs. Cooper, Phelps, Ellinger, Burns, Finck, and THE WORK OF THE STORM. Haughton were present.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee met at Lincoln Hall, yesterday, to draw up plans for campaign work. It was decided to hold a ratification meeting early next week for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Saratoga convention, and also of the county convention in regard to candis. It was determined that except in the District a combination should be made with the anti-Tammany organization on the ticket for Aldermen; the Republicans to have one candidate, and

the Democrats one candidate, in each district. The leaders of the Auti-Tammany Democrats met at Irving Hall yesterday. A committee that had been appointed to suggest a plan of carrying on the campaign reported to suggest a pian of carrying on the campages, reported in favor of the appointment of committees on finance, printing, circulation of documents, and supervision of the election. Five Democrats of each election district are to be named the "committee for the supervision of election," as the persons to be intrusted with the charge of the ballots on election day at polling places. The Tammany nominations for the Assembly will

District,
I. James H. Madigan,
II. Thomas F, Grady,
III. Wm H. McHaiyre,
IV. John Galvin,
V. Peler Crawford or
Thomas Boyan,
VI. Jacoo Seebacker,
VII. John K. Perley,
VIII. John K. Rrowning,
X. John V. Campbell,
X.Y. Edward Hagan,
XIV. Laward Hagan,
XIV. Laward Hagan,
XIV. Laward Hagan,
XVIII. John V. Campbell,
XVIII. John V. Campbell,
XVII. John V. Campbell,
XVIII. John V. Campbell,
XVIII

abandoned.

Tae Vilth Senate District convention to nomicate Aldermen is divided. The most prominent caudidate with the most apparent strength is Mr. Jeremiah Murphy, of the XVIIIth Assembly District.

EDWARD COOPER'S VIEWS-HIS LETTER OF ACCEPT-ANCE FORESHADOWED.

Up to a late hour Edward Cooper expected to have his letter of acceptance ready for the committee last evening, but frequent interruptions prevented its completion. It is believed that it will be made public some time this afternoon. In a brief conversation last night, Mr. Cooper gave expression to his views in regard to the local foreshadowing some portions of his letter of acceptance. He said that he looked upon non-partisan com-binations for the election of local officers of especial importance in a city where one party so largely outnumbered the other as in New-York. In places where parties were nearly balanced, evils of administration corrected themselves; a party abusing its power was displaced at the following election, the minority being reinforced by the dissatisfied members of the majority. In New-York, however, the Democrats outnumbered the Republicans two to one, and there could be no check except by organized combination for local purposes. He could see nothing in the differences of opinion on questions of national policy di-viding the great parties which of necessity should keep the party lines tightly drawn in an election involving only an honest and wise administration of the municipal government. He had always believed in "scratching" tickets in local elections, and voting for the best men without much regard to their political opinions.

His administration of the office of Mayor, if he should be elected, he said, would so far as possible be of a nonbe elected, he said, would so far as possible be of a non-partisan character. Under the law constituting the Potice Board of four members, he should appoint two Republicans and two Democrats. He believed the board ought to be strictly non-partisan. He also believed that the Republican party ought to be represented on all the commissions, and he should see to it that it should be so represented. Independ-ently of his own views of what was just in this respect, he did not believe that a man had a right to accept office, and then disappoint the ex-pectations of a large class of the community through whom he had received it.

MR. SCHELL ON THE STUMP. A wooden platform in Twenty-seventh-st., near Sixth-ave., was occupied by the members of a brass band last night, the strains of whose instrudrew a crowd. The of-Club thus having gathered within reach many unwary voters, proceeded to saturate them with tus Schell, the first speaker, was heartily greeted. He began his speech by solemnly stating that he appeared before the assemblage as the candidate

of the "regular Democrats" of the City of New-York for the office of Mayor. The issues of the campaign were few. Young men who were about to vote for the first time should remember that about to vote for the first time should remember that the Republican party had sought to disfranchise the poor voter. The speaker had been a voter for forty years. For many years after beginning to vote he was a poor man, and therefore could sympathize with the poor voters of the city in their aspirations. The Tammany ticket was a "straight" Democratic one, while the opposing ticket was a "hybrid" unworthy of the support of voters. He was confident that all who heard him would vote the "straight" ticket. With this prediction Mr. Schell closed his brief speech. James C. Marriott and S. C. Jacobs also made speeches.

THOMAS F. BOURKE FOR CONGRESSMAN. The Vth District Congressional Convention of the Irving Hall (Anti-Tammany) Democrats last night nominated Thos. Francis Bourke for Congress. General Bourke received the unanimous vote of the convention.

Bourke received the unanimous vote of the convention, and the chairman of the conference committee reported that the other Anti-Tammany organizations had pledged their support to the candidate of the convention. General Bourke was afterward brought before the convention. He accepted the nomination, and delivered a speech in deminetation of Tammany Hall.

General Bourke is about forty-six years old, a house-painter by trade, and a ready speaker. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country when ten years old. He left this country when ten years old. He left this country in 1866 on a scheme to free Ireland, and was arrested in 1867, charged with complicity in revolutionary movements. He was tried at Dublin, and upon conviction was sentenced to death. On the merning of the day fixed for his execution, when he had seen the gallows and grave lutenced for him, his sentance was commuted to life imprisonment at hard labor. At the expiration of four years, during which he was breaking stone, he was liberated and banished, and immediately returned to this country. returned to this country.

A GREENBACK COUNTY CONVENTION. EDWARD COOPER NOMINATED FOR MAYOR BY THE O'REILLY WING OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

The O'Reilly branch of the National-Green back-Labor party held their County Convention at No.214 Thirteenth-at, inst night. E. Albert Graeme was elected chairman. The various delegates could be recognized by "flat" greenback dollars planed to the lapels of their coats. The chairman of the Executive Committee read a report giving the names of candidates for the local offices, selected by the committee. The list was adopted by the convention. It was as follows:

adopted by the convention. It was as follows:

For Mayor-Edward Cooper.
For City Judge-P, J. Joachimson.
For Dutriet Attorney-George F, Gardiner.
For Corner-John C, Hannen.
For Addermen-at-Laroe-Jeremiah J. Driscoll, William Leonard, William Lawler, Franz Sigel.
On the voice for District Attorney five districts voted for B. K. Phelps, and when the result was announced cheers, groams and hisses followed each other for some time. The Executive Committee were empowered to fill vacancies, and the convention adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S REGISTRATION. The registration in the various Assembly Districts yesterday is given below. The total is 44,215.

Last year on the third day it was 35,820. Ist District....
Hd District....
Hld District....
IVth District.... Vth District. VIth District. VIIth District. VIIIth District. Total.

A REPUBLICAN OPPONENT FOR MR. COX. The VIth Congressional District Republican Convention met at No. 738 Fifth-st. last night, and nominated Maurice S. De Vries for Congress. Mr. De Vries has already received the indersement of the various organizations, both Democratic and Greenback, opposed to Tammany Hall, with the exception of the Irving Hall Democracy. The candidate is about thirty years of age, and a lawyer by profession. He is a graduate of the Columbia College Law School, and has sever been a candidate for office before.

TWO STEAMERS LOST AT SEA. THEY FOUNDER OFF THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST -THE PASSENGERS AND CREW ESCAPE-OTHER

DISASTERS. It is now reported that the City of Houston and the General Barnes, running from this city to Southern ports, foundered in the late storm near Cape Hatteras. Those on board of both vessels escaped. Other accidents by the storm are reported. Among them was an accident to one of the Sound steamers, not, however, serious.

THE TWO FOUNDERED STEAMERS. BOTH OF THEM NEW-YORK CITY VESSELS, AND

BOTH LOST OFF THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST-NO LIVES LOST.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 25.-The steamer Charles W. Lord, of Philadelphia, from Havana, with tobacco, sugar and molasses, for New-York, encountered a hurricane off Frying-Pan Shoals Tuesday night, during which her bows were stove and head-gear injured. On Wednesday morning she spoke the schooner H. W. Drew, of Belfast, Ireland, New-York for St. Johns, Florida, having on board the crew and passengers of the steamer General Barnes, Havana for New-York, which foundered that morning off Cape Hatteras. The General Barnes is a total loss. Her passengers and crew remained on board

the schooner Drew. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 25 .- The steamer City of Houston, Captain Stephens, from New-York for Galveston, went down near Frying Pan Shoals on the morning of the 23d instant. She encountered a gale the previous night, which caused the vessel to spring a leak. There were about seventy persons on board, fifty being passengers. All took to the boats at daylight and were picked up shortly after by the steamer Margaret from New-York for Fernandina, and arrived at the latter place this merning. The passengers saved nearly all their personal effects. The gale is described as a most ferrilic one. A steamer is reported ashore to-night near St. Augustine, but it is impossible to learn anything definition.

C. H. Mallory & Co. received a dispatch from Fernandina, Fla., yesterday, stating that the steamship City of Houston, of the Galveston Line, had sprung a leak and sunk on Frying-Pan Shoals, North Carolina coast, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The passengers and crew were taken off by the steamship Margaret, from this city for Fernandina, and landed at the latter place. Messrs, Mallory immediately telegraphed to forward the passengers to any point they wished to reach, saying that they would be given passage to Galveston on the next steamer. No other information could be obtained. The City of Houston sailed from New-York on

Sunday merning last, with a miscellaneous cargo -mostly groceries - of about 1,000 tons, and with thirty-three passengers, for Galveston, Texas. Captain Spicer, superintendent of the line, in the absence of further particulars, could not account for the accident in any other way than that the vessel might have struck one of the many sunken wrecks which are numerous in the vicinity where she foundered. He expects to receive full particulars to day. The City of Houston was built by William B. Rainey & Co., at Chester, Penn., and launched in April, 1871. She was built of iron, with six water-tight compartments, double decks, barkentine rig, and furnished with vertical direct-acting engines. The machinery and boilers weighed about 250 tons. Her length was 290 feet, 33 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold, and her burden was 1.515 tons. She was lengthened 50 feet in May, 1870, and was constructed after the rules of the Atlantic Marine Mutual Insurance Company. She was built for the Galveston trade, and has weathered several hurricanes. She was considered one of the strongest of vessels. Her estimated value was \$200,000, and she was partially insured. The cargo was valued at about \$50,000, the insurance upon which is not known by the company. ments, double decks, barkentine rig, and

THE STEAMER GENERAL BARNES. The General Barnes was a wooden side wheel steamer of 1,295 tons burden. She was built at Brooklyn in 1865 and was employed generally in the Surgeon-General's department. The present owner, the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, Ga., bought the vessel about seven years ago of Lavingston, Fox & Co. She has been employed regularly on the line between this city and Savannah until about a year ago. The company has recently put on four new large iron steamships, and as they went into service the old vessels were withdrawn. Two have been sold, one recently, and of the other two the Livingston has been laid up at Savannah, and the Barnes was to have been laid up here at the end of this trip. These two vessels have been used only as extra boats during the busy season, and when the pressure in the ship-ment of cotton had abated were withdrawn. ment of cotton had abated were withdrawn.

The General Barnes had undergone recently thorough repairs in her hull, and was in good condition. She had been looked upon always by her owners as a fine sea-boat. She had been commanded for the past ten years by Captain Cheeseman, who had been in her previous to the purchase by her present owner. She carried about twenty-five officers and men.

Originally built for a passenger-ship, she has not been used in that service since she was withdrawn from the regular line, and had no steward's equipment. On this account it is thought by the agents of the line in this city that there were no passengers aboard. The new ships do all the passenger business, and the bulk of the freight traffic. The ship left Savannah Saturday night or Sunday morning. Her cargo was composed principally of rosh, with some 300 or 400 bales or cotton. The list of the cargo was aboard the ship and the consignees could not be learned last night. The vessel was estimated to be worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000 and was partially insured. Originally built for a passenger-ship, she

THE WRECKS ON THE CHESAPEAKE. A FEW SURVIVORS FROM THE "EXPRESS" REACH BALTIMORE-ANOTHER STEAMER MISSING.

Baltimore, Oct. 25 .- The steamer Louise rrived here this morning from down the bay, bringing the following officers and crew of the lost steamer Express, who were rescued by the steamer Shirley: F. J. Stone, clerk of the Express; Charles W. Bailey, chief engineer; John Douglass, wheelman; William Barker, son of the captain, who was supposed to have been lost; David Wyatt, fireman; Robert Hawkins, fireman; George Walker, waiter; H. Lewis, deck-hand; Captain John T. Walmsley, of Cecil County, Md., passenger; Wil-

There were six women on board, all of whom were

MRS. M. A. BACON, of Bacon's Wharf, St. Mary's County,

Md.
MRS. RANDOLPH JONES, of St. Mary's County, Md.
MRS. TARLETON and Infant, of St. Quigoes, St. Mr
County, Md.
MATHDA ISAACS (colored), chambermaid.
CHIOR DYSON (colored), a passenger.
THOMAS, a passenger from Lancaster Wharf. The men passengers lost were:

HENRY ULLMAN, of Baltimore. MR. LEVITINE, of Baltimore, a pedler. Dr. BURCH, of St. Mary's County, Md.

The tug Dupont has arrived bringing William Holt and Charles L. Cassell, both colored deck-hands of the lost steamer, who were picked up at 10 o'clock a.m. Wednes day, from a floating raft by a three-masted schooner, and theuee transferred to the tug-boat. This makes a total of fifteen persons known to have been saved. There are sixteen yet missing, some of whom may have been rescued. Dr. Burch, Matilda Isaacs, the chambermaid, Mrs. Bacon, and Mrs. Tarleton with her six-year-old child, are undoubtedly lost.

undoubtedly lost.

The tug Sanford, hence on the 21st inst. for Philadelphia with a dredging machine, three seews and a waterboat in tow, has returned and reports that her tow broke adrift during the gale and went ashors in Cornfield Harbor, at the mouth of the Potomac River. The dredge was afterward gotten off and safely anchored.

None of the arrivals from down the bay report any traces of the steamer Matilda, of the Baltimore and Fredericksburg (Va.) Line, which leads to the conclusion that she had not reached the bay when the gale prevailed, and is aground in the Rappahannock River. The steamer Mary Washington left this foreneon in search of the Matilda to render any assistance necessary.

reported ashore on Peck's Beach, four miles south of reported ashore on Peck's Beach, four miles south of Great Egg Harbor, is schooner Samuel Clark, of Greenport, L. L. Captain Charles Brock, bound to New-York with a load of lumber. The schooner rolled ever at sea, waterlogged, and came ashore, and is now breaking up. The cargo is scattered for three miles along the shore. The sails are all gone. Wreekers have saved a small portion of the rigging, and will save the anchors and chains to-day, The immber will not pay the expense of reshipping. The mate and one scaman were drowned. Nearly all the crew were hurt by failing spars.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A SEA-CAPTAIN WASHED OVERBOARD. The bark General Caulfield, from Newcastle, England, with merchandise, arrived in New-York last night, after a voyage of sixty-seven days. On October 6, at 6 p. m., she encountered a heavy gale, which increased to a hurricane. At 7:30 a heavy sea struck the ship forward, carrying away everything on the main deck and poop; Captain Thomas Prentice was washed overboard and lost. Three boats were carried away, with all the starboard bulwarks, skylight tons on the poop, and the pumps with all their gear; the front of the peop was broken in, and part of the ship's stores were damaged. At 8 o'clock in the morning the wind moderated, but at noon it increased to a gale again from the northwest, and continued so until midnight, when it moderated and so continued to midnight of October 9. Then another severe gale arose. The remainder of the trip was very hard, but there was no further less of life. creased to a hurricane. At 7:30 a heavy sea struck the ship

COMING INTO PORT ALMOST CRIPPLED. The brig Favorite arrived from Point-à-Pitre yesterday in a badly damaged condition. She had encountered a series of gales and hurricanes and was thrown on her beam ends. The upper spars had been cut away to save the vessel. Having lost most of her sails, she came in under a foresail and staysail, with a small pole rigged as a jury-top-mast. The other masts were gone at the caps.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA STILL ARMING.

FEARS THAT SHE IS BENT ON FURTHER CONQUEST. LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1878. The Standard publishes a sensational disfrom Vienna to the effect that Russia's military preparations are so vast that nobody can doubt that she

is bent upon further conquest. The only question

appears to be whether she will wait till Spring or

ommence war before that time. The excuse will probably be the outbreaks of the Bulgarians, which were gotten up by Russian

A camp of 60,000 men is forming at Kischeneff, to replace the troops who crossed the Balkans south.

Russia refuses to evacuate the Dobrujda or Roumania until Roumania has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance. Russian agents openly claim that Moldavia as far as Screth must become Russiau.

ENGLAND THREATENS RUSSIA. LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1878.

The Times's leading editorial says: Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin treaty because sha trusts to the forbearance of others. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her censes in a moment.

It is prepositerous to assert that our hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghanistan, to the exclusion of others who have no right there.

right there.

Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before Spring. Our attention will, mean while, be given to carrying out the Bersin Treaty.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT KING ALFONSO. THE KING UNHURT-HIS ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

Madrid, Friday, Oct. 25, 1878. As the King was driving through the street known as the Calle Mayor this evening, a man in a blouse fired a pistol at him. The King was not touched and continued on his way to the palace, amid the acclamations of the crowd. The assassin was immediately seized by the soldiers and taken to

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN RIVALRY. AN ANGLO-TURKISH ENVOY SENT TO MECCA-RUS-SIA WARNS ENGLAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Oct. 25, 1878. Arif Bey, President of the Red Crescent ommittee, has gone to Mecca, ostensibly to superintend the execution of the sanitary arrangements adopted at the approach of the Courban Bairam festival. His real motive, however, is to confer with the pilgrims from India, Afghanistan and Central Asia, who will reach Mecca in large numbers within the next month, to influence them favorably toward the British policy, and adversely to Russia.

RUSSIA SHOWING SUSPICION. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25, 1878.

A St. Peterburg dispatch to The Post says: The semireferences to the Afghan question in Sir Stafford Northcote's recent speeches, says: "If Great Britain is aiming at the extension of her frontier in Asia, an attempt to carry out such a policy might easily lead to serious complications."

#In Parts the Dix Neurième Siecle states that in consequence of the gravity of the situation between England and Afghanistan, and the state of affairs in Turkey, a Cabinet council was held at Versailles yesterday, and will meet again to-day. ORLOFF LIKELY TO SUCCEED SCHOUVALOFF.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that if Count Schouvaloff does not return to London, Prince Ocloff will re-place him as Russian Ambassador to that Court. A PRUSSIAN LOAN TO BE RAISED.

BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 25, 1878. The Minister of Finance and a syndicate of Berlin bankers will to-day sign a contract for a Prusslan

4 per cent loan of 60,000,000 marks (about \$15,000,000.) THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS. BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 25, 1878. Three more socialist associations in the

listrict of Zwickau have been suppressed. THE SANTA CRUZ RINGLEADERS. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 17.-The negroes who contributed largely to the insurrection in the Danish island of Santa Cruz, were emigrants from Barba-does—emigrants whose time of service had expired, and could not obtain their money out of the savings bank, which was insolvent. They were refused passports, because they would not reengage with the planters for another year unless they paid \$10 a head, the regular feebeing 33 cents only.

A DULL CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN.

The McLaughlin Democratic General Committee in Brooklyn held a meeting last night for the purpose of ratifying the nominations which have been made by them for the several offi-ces to be filled at the approaching election. A list of the candidates was read, and their nomination approved by a unanimous vote, but there was no applause. Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris made a brief address, in which he said that from now until the election spirited meetings should be held every night in all quarters of the city. Something must be done to excite interest in the campaign. A committee of one from each ward was appointed to cooperate with the Executive Committee in arrranging such meetings.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY. Coroner B. N. Crane, of Hoboken, was unanmously nominated for the Assembly, Thursday night, by the Democrats of the VIIth Assembly District o Hutson County. The same evening the Republicans of the Ist District nominated John Owen Rouse for i Assembly, and the Republicans of the Hat District no instel James Warner.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

WHAT CAME OF BEING ONE'S OWN BANKER.
CENTREVILLE, Ind., Oct. 25.—Burglars entered the residence of Thomas Huston yesterday morning and carried of \$2,000 in money and notes. There is no clue to the robbors.

A WORTHLESS LIFE BRUTALLY TERMINATED. Lowell, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Henry W. Tyler, a well-known desperado, shot and killed his wife yesteriay, and then put a bullet through his own head, dying a few momenta afterward.

atterward.

UNABLE TO ENDURE ADVERSITY.

NewBurg, N. Y., Oct. 25.—James Hanmore, fifty years old, a hostler at the Eagle Hotel in Walden, hanged himself yesterday in the barn. He was about to be discharged from his situation, and was despondent.

CASHIER BARLOW SENTENCED.

PONGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 25.—Mr. Barlow, cashier of the ruined Fishkill Bank, was found guilty of embezzlement to day, and was sentenced to five years in the Albany Peniteriaty. He received the sentence with much emotion. He severity was a surprise to many.

the Matilda to render any assistance necessary.

A LONG ISLAND SCHOONER LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—A special dispatch from Absecom, N. J., to-day, says: "The schooner loss of the content of the cont